FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SELA DISCUSSES REPORT ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA270015 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Nov 81 p 1 A

[By Jose Montano]

[Text] A document of the SELA released here yesterday states that the underdeveloped countries would playdown their difference and the impact that these have on the balance of power in the world if the United States maintains its current economic policy toward Latin America. [sentence as published] The report, an intrinsic part of the preliminary material prepared by dozens of SELA experts for the consultative meeting SELA foreign ministers, also notes that the continuation of the U.S. economic policy would lead the underdeveloped countries to give "preeminence" to the East-West conflict instead of the North-South relationship "and therefore to the subjects dealing with the economic and social development of the Third World."

The report entitled, "Latin America: Toward a New Perspective in Economic Relations With the United States" includes a precise definition of Reagan's economic policy toward Latin America. It states that Reagan's policy is based on the predominance of geopolitical and strategic considerations; that the foreign policy of the United States is sacrificed, since domestic problems and the principles that guide these domestic decisions are considered more vital. The central report of SELA reveals that in order to strengthen its foreign trade relations, the United States takes into account the economic importance of the country and the position that a specific country adopts regarding U.S. security. In addition, the United States proposes that discrimination be eliminated between national and transnational companies and calls for an increase in long-term bilateral agreements.

The report cites U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig: "When drafting our economic policies, and making decisions on the allocation of our resources, and deciding on international economic issues, the most important and decisive factor is the need to protect and promote our security." The document contains figures which show an increase of Latin America's gross domestic product compared to the world's gross domestic product, from 5 percent in 1964 to 6.2 percent in 1978. SELA's figures showed a drop in the U.S. gross domestic product compared to the world's gross economic product, from 31.3 percent in 1964 to 26.8 percent in 1978. The United States and Latin America showed the same trend in the areas of exports and manufacturing in the world.

AREA LEADERS ATTENDING COPPPAL MEETING NOTED

PA261506 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Nov 81 p 4-A

[From "Names and Events" column]

[Text] Michael Manley of Jamaica, Tomas Borge of Guatemala [as published], Gerardo Gonzalez of Panama, Jose Pena Gomez of the Dominican Republic, Guillermo Manuel Ungo of El Salvador, Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica, Leonel Brizola of Brazil and Pedro Paullada of Mexico, leaders of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL, will meet in Panama this week to analyze Latin American political problems.

AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL251507 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The eighth meeting of representatives of the World Meteorological Organization, North and Central American area, is taking place in the Palace of Conventions, Havana, and it will close on 3 December. This meeting is taking place in order to discuss the world meteorological control program, tropical hurricanes, technical cooperation and other topics. The opening of this event was presided over by Tirso Saenz, vice president of the Academy of Sciences.

MEDICAL REPORT ON VIOLA'S HEALTH RELEASED

PY262321 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2254 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (NA) -- According to a medical report released tonight on the health of President Roberto Viola, the president "is clinically improved" and his "mental and physical rest continues." The report signed by three physicians was released to the press by Government House at 1946. This is the text of the report: "It is reported that his excellency, the president of the nation, Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola is clinically improved. The mental and physical rest continues."

MINISTER'S 'SECRET' ECONOMIC PLAN LEAKED

PY252006 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] Trade and Maritime Interests Minister Carlos Garcia Martinez has submitted to the members of the military junta a "programme for the promotion of exports and industrial conversion," details of which were leaked yesterday. Among other things, the trade minister's programme proposes an extra 40-percent tax on motor fuels to provide the treasury with funds to subsidize basic industries with.

The programme was submitted to President Roberto Viola and the junta before the president's health problems started, and was reported approved in general lines by army Commander in Chief Leopoldo Galtieri a month ago. It is currently being studied in detail at the army high command.

Economists are now being asked their opinion on the 80-page secret document by the government. The programme was analyzed during a recent meeting of secretaries of the economic sector, which ended up in a bitter row, after which it was decided that the programme had to be completed with a set of monetary and fiscal guidelines to integrate a coherent global economic programme.

The programme's 12 basic points include: Expanding regional, camp [agriculture and livestock sector] and industrial exports; promoting "a great conversion process" of basic industries, updating and expanding them; encouraging the investment of foreign capital; promoting a "strong growth" in demands for industrial products; making state companies more efficient; developing, through increased demand, basic structures for transportation, ports and communications.

JUNTA INVOLVEMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCORED

PY260044 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The President's Illness"]

[Text] A transitory or permanent lack of a leader of the executive branch creates a serious institutional problem in constitutional regimes where a preestablished judicial order prevails. This is because -- regardless of the legislation in force whose norms provide for an accidental absence, incapacity, illness or definitive disappearance of the person who exercises this role -- the exit of this person, should it be temporary or definitive, always causes serious disorder and justified concern over what course the government will take as well as over the citizenry's legitimate expectations.

But if the aforementioned contingency takes place in circumstances similar to those which for several years now have conditioned the exercise of public power in our country, this expectation leads to an even more obscure uncertainty and the concern mentioned becomes an increasing fear. It is no secret to anyone, even apart from the fact that we have pointed it out repeatedly, that the course set for managing the government by the president who has been in office so far has far from satisfied legitimate expectations. If these expectations had been met, they would have been a support to him and would have shored up his stealthy appointment by the three military junta members.

During the long 6 months between his appointment and his swearing in he had plenty of time to study the difficult problems he would have to face. The legacy he leaves the country, after governing for almost 8 months, is on the whole discouraging. It would be pointless to repeat, because we have already pointed them out during the course of these 8 months, the mistakes, inconsistencies and omissions which have characterized this short but enlightening period of our public existence.

However, it would be unjust not to point out that the president, temporarily removed from his post, is not the only one responsible for this unfortunate picture. The complicated and confusing institutional system in force since 1976 has defined itself by a gradual but notorious and increasing interference of the military junta in the government decisions to the consequent detriment of the powers of the person who held the leadership of the executive branch.

As we have pointed out before, the fact that the military junta began taking over the prerogatives of the executive branch was not noticeable in the beginning for the simple reason that the former president was a member of the collegial military triumvirate. But once these two functions were separated the conflicts started surfacing to the point that the military junta began to have predominance when it came to the government's actions. This limits the chief of state's actions to a secondary role of becoming the mere executor of the junta's decisions.

It is proper to recall that in compliance with the "national reorganization process" the junta has only been granted specifically established powers which are restricted to appointing and replacing the president and powers of a military nature -- including that of declaring war or a state of siege -- which according to the constitution are allotted to the congress and the executive branch. It is a fact that Article 1 of the Constitution establishes that the junta should watch over "the normal functioning of the remaining state branches and the basic objectives being pursued." But this broad power to control or guard, without the intention of belittling it, does not entail the right to directly interfere in the government's normal functioning as has been happening for some time now. The appointment of ambassadors, provincial governors, and even of low-level officials is not made without the prior approval of the military junta. This obviously surpasses the powers it has bestowed upon itself, because overseeing a decision taken autonomously by the executive branch is not the same thing as deciding beforehand whether it will be adopted or not.

The temporary leave, which due to an illness has relieved the president of his duties, at this time of institutional abnormality worsens the political crisis which could have occured at times when our constitutional system was fully in force. The delegation of functions, in compliance with the preestablished norms of the current transitory regime, to a person who is a mere secretary of state -- no matter how high his ministerial rank may be -- will accentuate the dependency and subordination of the executive branch to the military junta, thus adding a new element to the accumulation of authority which it already has.

This situation which we have presented crudely exhibits an increasingly marked division between the statutes of the "process" and the real way in which the state's political power is being managed. It is necessary that the latter should be in accordance with the former because otherwise we will enter the negative path of a dictatorship. Such a dictatorship will not be individualistic as is traditional on this continent, but that of a triumvirate managed by those who hold the leadership of the armed forces even though they do so in a rotating manner.

AGREEMENT SIGNED TO END MINEWORKERS' STRIKE

PY252149 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] A nine-point document, signed by the interior, labor and mining ministers, mineworkers representatives from Huanuni and representatives of the Bolivian Catholic Church this morning, ended the strike that lasted for 13 days. (?The agreement) led to the release of 60 detained persons, the lifting of a hunger strike by a group of women and the forming of a special commission which will establish the conditions for the resumption of labor activities [word indistinct].

The document has been released officially and was drawn up in an atmosphere of cordial dialogue which has called forth expressions of satisfaction among the mineworkers' leaders themselves. The text says:

1. The immediate resumption of work by all the workers (?of the nation) at their respective work places [words indistinct] as a consequence of the recent events. At the same time release of all the (?detained) workers.

2. A guarantee by all government officials for the normal development of activities at the mines; the compliance with the legal norms regarding job stability and a guarantee of personal freedom and security, rendering null and void orders of detention which may have been issued as a consequence of the conflict.

3. (?The forming) of a commission including representatives of the Labor and Labor Development Ministry, the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry, the Interior and Justice Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Transport and Communications Ministry, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia and workers of the nationalized mining sector with the presence of representatives of the church to seek solutions to the following points: A. the restoration of the labor organizations; B. the increase of wages and salaries and the revision of contract work rates after a study by the commission of the mobile scale and other salary systems; C. the reopening of the mining radio stations.

4. The representatives of the workers on the commission referred to in Point 3 will be: A. three delegates from each of the enterprises that has a radio station; B. two delegates from each enterprise that has no radio station; C. the appointment of the workers' representatives will be communicated to the Labor and Labor Development Ministry.

5. The commission mentioned in Point 3 of this agreement will begin its work no later than between 7 and 10 December.

6. The withdrawal of the National Guard deployed in the mining centers.

7. (?Suspension) of the legal proceedings initiated by the [words indistinct] against the workers (Abram Salas), (Felipe Paz), (Cirilo Barrio), (Walter Unzaga) and (Florentino Gomez) as a consequence of the strike at the Huanuni mining enterprise.

8. A commitment by the mineworkers to guarantee the normal progress of work activities throughout the nation in order to prevent larger losses to the Bolivian state.

9. In guarantee of the present agreement it is signed by representatives of the Catholic Church, Msgr (Rene Fernandez), Msgr Alejandro Mestre and Msgr (Julio Terran); the labor, mining and metallurgy, interior and justice ministers together with the delegates appointed at the General Assembly to seek a dialogue to solve the problem which [words indistinct] and we workers promise to lift the strike (?and seek) the social truce required [words indistinct] for the fulfillment of the agreement by the interested parties.

State of Emergency

PY262150 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 26 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Huanuni mineworkers who yesterday suspended a 13-day strike have decided to remain on a state of emergency to safeguard the fulfillment of the agreement reached with the government and guaranteed by the Catholic Church. The decision was made in a General Assembly held yesterday during which the agreement reached for the release of all the mineworkers arrested due to the labor conflict was accepted and the resumption of activities in all the districts on strike was ordered. Labor reports from that important mine located about 240 km south of here indicated that some of the leaders arrested have reported that they were tortured with electric shock by security agents.

The agreement signed between the government and the miners established, among other things, the formation of a multisectoral commission to study the demands submitted by the miners, including the restoration of union activity, salary and wage readjustments and the return of the mining radio stations. According to the agreement, the commission will begin negotiations between 7 to 10 December 1981. According to the assembly's resolution, the state of emergency ordered by the Huanuni mineworkers who headed the strike movement that ended yesterday will be maintained until the main demands that precipitated the strike are obtained.

According to information received here, the miners believe that the agreement reached with the government was a victory for the workers and the people because the miners were able to get the officials' commitment to study their basic proposals. This opens the possibility of recognition of their union rights.

Government Reaction

PY261519 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The government has stressed the role played by the church's mediation in resolving the mining conflict. It pointed out that the church had acted in a Christian and patriotic manner. The government also acknowledged the understanding displayed by the workers, according to Jaime Humerez Seleme, minister of information.

Interior minister, Col Romulo Mercado Garnica, reported at length to yesterday's Cabinet meeting on the solution of the mining conflict arrived at through the signing of an agreement, according to Humerez, who also disclosed the text of this agreement. He added that this agreement ended the mining conflict as well as all the solidarity strikes and other measures which had been implemented in connection with the conflict.

Minister Humerez Seleme echoed the information disclosed by the interior minister that according to the reports received in La Paz, Huanuni activities were resumed yesterday at 1300 yesterday, at the end of a meeting which approved all the items of the accord.

[Begin Humerez recording] When the president of the nation was told about the outcome of this matter, he voiced his gratitude to the church for the role it had played in this problem and highly praised the Christian and patriotic attitude displayed by the representatives of the church. He also spoke about the understanding of the workers who have shown once again that it is possible to follow the path of dialogue to arrive at solutions capable of satisfying their claims and of paving the way toward a system which would enable them to recover their union rights in full. [end recording]

PROPOSAL TO OPPOSE U.S. TIN SALE SUPPORTED

PY260002 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1635 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 25 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivian Charge d'Affairs Jorge Quiroga said today that Bolivia supports a Malaysian proposal calling on tin producers to unite and oppose a U.S. decision to sell its tin reserves in the international market.

The Malaysian Government said yesterday that it will ask Thailand and Indonesia to oppose the U.S. decision to sell part of its strategic tin reserves which will allegedly start next month after the U.S. Congress issues its approval.

Quiroga told reporters that Bolivia, the fourth largest tin producer in the world, believes that the U.S. Government has probably been ill-advised by the General Services Administration (GSA) which is in charge of managing U.S. reserves and the profits of this operation. He noted that the sale of tin reserves in the international market will be a direct attack against the economies of tin-producing countries.

In the last few months tin-producing countries have expressed their opposition to the U.S. decision to sell 30,000 of its 200,000 tons of (?tin) within a 3-year period alleging that this will cause a decrease in international prices.

FOREIGN DEBT, GOVERNMENT DEFICIT DISCUSSED

PY260047 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0651 GMT 25 Nov 81

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 24 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- According to an official government report, a large foreign debt and a chronic government deficit continue to be the main factors causing an imbalance in the Bolivian economy which is experiencing the worst crisis in its history. Finance Minister Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo has just given a detailed report on the Bolivian economic situation at a meeting of regional development corporations. Colonel Alcoreza reported that as of 30 September 1981 Central Bank gross reserves totaled $212 million. He noted that short-term liabilities totaled $481 million and that consequently net reserves registered a deficit of $270 million, which means that in comparison to 31 December 1980 there was a loss of $168 million.

To get a better grasp of the economic situation the finance minister made a detailed analysis of the economic situation from 1 January 1981 to 31 July, since the government decided to impose currency control from that date until 30 December. He said that during the first stage the average monthly currency income totaled $125.5 million, while sales totaled $137 million which shows that the monthly deficit totaled $11.5 million. Alcoreza noted that after currency control was enforced, sales in August totaled $65 million while in September they totaled $100 million, which means that the average monthly sale totaled $65 million [figures as received]. He noted, however, that average monthly purchases totaled $113 million.

He explained that these indicators which reflect the behavior of reserves are determined by the balance of payments and that the current accounts balance is registering an unfavorable balance totaling $245 million, including service of the foreign debt. He added that the foreign debt, which at the beginning of 1970 totaled $500 million, is now $3.7 billion. He added that investments were used in creating an infrastructure instead of being used in production sectors which were thus benefitted to a lesser degree.

He noted that the monetary issue for September 1981 totaled 8,543,000,000 Bolivian pesos, that is, it decreased by 257 million pesos in relation to December 1980.

He said that the government's long-term foreign debt totals $3,646,000,000 and the amount that has been disbursed totals $2,310,000,000. He noted that in June 1981 we canceled a total of $143 million in interest, amortizations and commissions. He said that our short-term debt totals $481 million.

Finance Minister Alcoreza noted that another important cause for the present economic crisis is the government deficit. He said that the deficit budgeted by the central government increased by 18 percent in 1976 and by 51 percent in 1980. He reported that during the first 6 months the government approved additional budget outlays totaling 44,337,500,000 Bolivian pesos and that, therefore, the budget for outlays totals 31,705,300,000 pesos. He said that this means the deficit is 14,856,400,000 Bolivian pesos which in relative terms represents 88 percent of the reprogrammed deficit for 1981.

A few hours after his conference the finance minister issued a communique reasserting that the government has not adopted any measure modifying the value of the dollar in relation to the Bolivian peso which is 25 Bolivian pesos to a dollar.

MINISTER ON POSSIBLE U.S. 'CONDITIONS'

PY261754 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Information Minister Jaime Humerez Seleme said that the Bolivian Government cannot be tied to any sort of conditions. He made this remark in response to news media reports that a group of U.S. Senators were planning to ask President Reagan to tie U.S.-Bolivian relations to certain conditions. Humerez Seleme made this statement at the end of the Cabinet meeting which lasted from 0700 to 1300 yesterday. Among other things he said that the minister of energy and hydocarbons reported on the meeting which he recently held with his Brazilian counterpart:

[Begin Humerez recording] The energy and hydrocarbons minister reported on a meeting which he held with his Brazilian counterpart on the occasion of the latest meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization. On that occasion, the two ministers signed a joint declaration stating their satisfaction with the progress achieved in the negotiations related to the supply of Bolivian gas to Brazil. [end recording]

The journalists then asked Minister Humerez Seleme about the Washington-datelined news media reports about the conditions to which certain senators want to tie U.S.-Bolivian relations.

[Begin Humerez recording] Well, the Foreign Ministry has not yet arrived at any official decision about this. However, I believe we could say that the fact is that the Bolivian Government cannot be tied down to any kind of conditions.

President Torrelio has outlined and has made very clear the plan which the government will implement during these 3 coming years and I believe that these things that seem to be conditions, are really just remarks concerning the purpose of President Torrelio's administration to achieve a democracy within 3 years. Furthermore, there can be no conditions since the government has clearly established its intentions to carry out a given political plan. [end recording]

FIGUEIREDO SUSPENDS ELECTORAL REFORM TALKS

PY260246 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2350 GMT 25 Nov 81

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Joao Figueiredo tonight suspended all negotiations on the electoral reforms and ordered the official party to obey a government bill which will regulate the 1982 elections. The drastic presidential decision came during a crisis created by all the political parties legally recognized in the country. This is, at the same time, a serious political setback for the five opposition parties with which the government tried to negotiate the rules for the 1982 elections.

The Social Democratic Party (PDS), the political support of the government, today failed in a final effort to reach a minimal agreement with the opposition on defining the rules. Therefore, General Figueiredo decided to put an end to the negotiations. The presidential decision created commotion in legislative circles, and some opposition political leaders feared that the political dialogue implemented by Figueiredo to carry out his plan for a democratic opening has ended.

PDS sources said that the measures adopted by the chief of state will be submitted to the national Congress as a draft law which will receive the discipline and total support of the PDS official bloc in the two chambers. The president himself, in his official communique, recommended to the official party tonight that it avoid any questioning of the bill and that it act with party loyalty.

Congressional sources said tonight that the PDS still maintains a precarious majority in the legislative branch, but one sufficient to approve the government decision on the electoral law.

The government party was defeated last October during a debate on electoral reform after seven of its deputies voted in support of the opposition and independent sectors. According to one of the government spokesmen, the government was later able to recover its absolute majority -- half plus one -- in both chambers and is now ready to comply with the presidential decision.

General Figueiredo established tonight, among other changes in the electoral law, that the votes in the 1982 elections will benefit jointly the candidates of the same party in several elective positions. The elections next year will involve the national Congress (senators and federal deputies) and will designate new governors and state deputies in addition to mayors and municipal councils. Figueiredo also ordered that those groups which do not jointly register candidates for all the elective positions not be included in the electoral registries. He also established that the vote will be given -- mandatory in all cases -- to the candidates of a single political party. Figueiredo also gave the Supreme Electoral Court the decisions on terms and dates for the electoral process when the government and the opposition were unable to reach an agreement on this matter. Opposition congressmen reacted against the presidential decision tonight and predicted a harsh struggle to prevent it from becoming law.

Figueiredo To Submit Amendment

PY262207 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Note on electoral amendment bill to be submitted to Congress by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and released on 25 November in Brasilia -- read by announcer]

[Text] I submitted a bill to congress adopting provisions to amend the electoral law. In view of the difficulties encountered in the discussion of the electoral bill, I authorized negotiations so that, through agreements, alterations in the rules for the 1982 elections could be avoided.

As the annual congressional session comes to an end, the negotiations have not succeeded in bringing about the desired effect. In view of this deadlock, I have decided to adopt the following resolutions for the 1982 elections in order to resolve not only the institutional problem posed by the political situation, but also to impart more rigor to the structural mechanism of the multiparty system which is enshrined in the federal constitution:

First: There will be straight party ticket voting in all municipal, state and federal elections, whether they are by proportional or majority vote;

Second: The registration of the tickets will be refused unless they include candidates for all elections;

Third: It will be obligatory for votes to be cast for candidates of one party only, otherwise the votes will be voided;

Fourth: The withdrawal of candidates will be accepted if simultaneously requested both by the candidate and the party; the tacit or expressed withdrawal of gubernatorial candidates will result in cancellation of all votes given to a party;

Fifth: The electoral court will adopt provisions for the voting procedure;

Sixth: Noting that the Social Democratic Party [PDS], in accordance with the law, has closed discussion over these resolutions and their supplementary regulations, a bill to this effect will be submitted to congress under the terms of Article 51, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution, as well as bills regarding the proposals that are already in congress concerning modifications to the ineligibility law and the creation of the State of Rondonia.

[Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese on 26 November on page 3 publishes the note by President Joao Figueiredo on the electoral amendment bill to be resubmitted to congress. The JORNAL DO BRASIL version is identical except for the sixth point which reads: "Sixth: Recommending that, in accordance with the law, the Social Democratic Party close discussions not only over these resolutions and their supplementary regulations, a bill to this effect will be submitted to Congress under the terms of Article 51, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution, but also to close discussions over the proposals that are already in congress...".]

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT ON NUCLEAR BOMB INTENTIONS

PY252100 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Paulo Nogueira Batista, president of Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS], reacted yesterday to remarks by Charles Ebinger, director of the energy and security program of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. According to Ebinger, Brazil, if it wants to, can build a nuclear bomb. Stating that he would rather speak of the issue "on a technical level," and declining to make political comments on Ebinger's remarks Nogueira Batista explained that to make a nuclear bomb, a nation must have an entire military strategy, "a military policy related to the issue, within a political context of assessment of foreign risk to which a country may eventually be exposed." According to Nogueira Batista, Brazil is not yet ready to build a nuclear bomb, because, first of all, to manufacture a nuclear bomb a country would need installations specifically dedicated to military objectives, in addition to a reactor not designed for the production of electricity, "but for the production of plutonium, for example, which is one of the indispensable raw materials." Furthermore, the NUCLEBRAS president stated, "the simple fact of having the raw material does not mean that someone is ready to manufacture the bomb, and this is the last thing in Brazil's mind."

Nogueira Batista decided to avoid any criticism of Ebinger's remark. Nevertheless, sources involved with the energy sector were irritated with "one more lesson on how Brazil should or should not build a nuclear bomb," according to experts of the Mines and Energy Ministry. The same sources stated that Ebinger's remarks made in Sao Paulo at the beginning of last week caused a bad impression at Planalto Palace and Itamaraty. The same sources explained that the bad impression comes from the fact that the Brazilian Government was certain that after the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush U.S. experts who may be visiting Brazil would no longer discuss the issue.

PINOCHET RECEIVES PRC DEPUTY MINISTER WANG

PY210116 Santiago Chile Dipomatic Information Service in Spanish 2319 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte today received Wang Runsheng, PRC deputy minister for foreign trade, at La Moneda Palace. The meeting gave the opportunity for a review of economic and other relations at bilateral level between the two countries. At the end of the meeting, the PRC deputy minister told the press that he has a good impression of our economy and also of the communications media, because they have played a part in strengthening current relations between the two countries.

Joint Committee Meeting

PY250110 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2327 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The fourth meeting of the joint Chilean-PRC commission closed today, with the signing of the final minutes, after having met in Santiago for the past 3 days. The under secretary of economy, Lt Col Enrique Seguel, and Mr Wang Runsheng, PRC deputy foreign trade minister, signed the document on behalf of their respective governments at the ceremony which took place at the Chilean Andres Bello Diplomatic Academy.

The under secretary stated that they had exchanged ideas in a frank and cordial way, and that they had furthered their understanding in the fields of politics, commerce, finance and transportation.

The PRC deputy minister pointed out his pleasure to be in Chile participating in this binational meeting on behalf of his government, and he congratulated the participants for the results achieved. He also stated that he considered his being received by the president of the republic not only as a special treatment toward him, but also toward the Chinese people.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FORTHCOMING OAS MEETING

PY260146 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] There are two subjects on the agenda of the 11th OAS General Assembly which particularly concern Chile. Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said that these subjects are the Bolivian aspiration for a sea outlet and human rights.

The minister is leaving for New York tonight. From there he will go to St Lucia in the Caribbean where the OAS meeting will be held.

Rojas Galdames said that the international meeting will be held from 1 to 12 December and that the agenda includes 38 subjects of a economic, jurdical, social and cultural nature. He emphasized that Chile is very much interested in the subjects related to the Bolivian aspiration for a sea outlet and human rights. He recalled that during the last OAS Assembly in Washington it was made clear that the Bolivian landlocked situation must be directly discussed by the nations involved and not by the OAS. Rojas Galdames said: We will strongly maintain this principle, and we will not permit the OAS to become an organization with pretensions concerning the solving of bilateral problems.

Regarding human rights he said that the Chilean position will be simplified during the meeting and that there is a growing belief that the situation our country is experiencing on this matter is completely normal.

Rojas Galdames also said that the OAS currently does not have a strong voice and no longer represents the interest of the Americas as in the past. He said that the problems confronting the OAS can be solved with healthy self-criticism and the willingness to search for a consensus agreeing with the interests of its members.

PAPER SAYS USSR FINANCES LEFTIST SUBVERSIVES

PY270005 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that approximately 200 leftist subversives who operate in Chile get their supplies from the bordering countries (Argentina, Bolivia and Peru) through a network financed by the Soviet Union with headquarters in Cuba and Nicaragua.

The progovernment newspaper LA NACION, based on unidentified reliable sources, says that according to studies recently made during a meeting of security specialists in London it was established that the Soviet Union is apparently concerned about strengthening the deteriorated Chilean resistance movement.

According to the Santiago newspaper, the arms and explosives used here recently in actions are not the arms purchased from Cuba by the Salvador Allende socialist government overthrown by the military 8 years ago. The progovernment newspaper reports that there are Soviet AK-47 machineguns manufactured from 1977 to 1979 and Belgium FAL rifles used by the National Guard of the overthrown Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza which were seized by the Sandinist militia.

The newspaper adds that these arms were brought from Nicaragua and secretely entered Chile from the neighboring countries. LA NACION states that the arms traffic involves extremist elements of various nationalities who give the appearance of being peaceful businessmen or officials but who act as links or operate directly as couriers.

The newspaper adds that security organizations from several countries of the continent have detected the traffic of arms, documents and money during investigation of subversive activities in their respective territories. It recalled that the Chilean Government of President Augusto Pinochet eliminated a guerrilla outbreak in the mountainous southern part of the country 3 months ago, but in Santiago it has not been able to eliminate the activities of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) which this year has already caused 28 deaths.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS MIR COMMANDO MEMBERS

PY231314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Nine members of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) were deported and left Chile for Canada, France and Switzerland today in compliance with sentences expelling them. The nine belonged to a MIR clandestine commando. They were arrested by government agents and processed by a civil court on charges of assualt and other attacks violating internal order. It was recalled that another member of this commando, artist Hugo Riveros, was released on parole but was found stabbed to death outside this capital last July. The persons who left for exile today are: Norma Arellana, Victoria Gallardo, Ramon Casanellas, Miguel Yanez, Victoriano Dinamarca, Carlos Gonzalez, Adolfo Abarzua, Rodolfo Ahumada and Manuel Orellana.

CHILE, ECUADOR NORMALIZE BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY252248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Chile and Ecuador officially announced today the restablishment of normal relations and that the diplomatic incident of 4 months ago has been overcome. Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and Ecuadorean Ambassador in Santiago Gustavo Cordovez expressed here the good disposition of their respective countries after a meeting that lasted 1/2 hours.

Ambassador Cordovez, after the meeting held in the Foreign Ministry today, said that his return to Santiago has the purpose or restablishing the necessary environment of cordiality to continue giving an impulse to positive relations for the benefit of the two countries.

Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames agreed with this remark stating that the high level of our relations that have always existed will be maintained.

Ambassador Returns to Santiago

PY250104 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The Ecuadorean ambassador to Chile, Gustavo Cordovez, has returred to Santiago. The diplomat said that he has returned because of the good will shown by the Chilean Government to reactivate bilateral relations.

The Ecuadorean ambassador was recalled by his government a few months ago after Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames reiterated in Lima the principle of the inalterability of treaties. The Chilean minister made this remark in relation to the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol which established boundaries between Peru and Ecuador. This document has been rejected by the Ecuadorean Government on the basis that its representatives signed it under pressure. Chile, the United States, Argentina and Brazil are guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

Ambassador Gustavo Cordovez said that the impasse after the remarks by Foreign Minister Rojas has been completely overcome. He also said that he was pleased to be in Santiago again. He also revealed that he is carrying a message from the president and foreign minister of his country to the Chilean Government and people.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES LENGTH OF PAPAL MEDIATION

PY201410 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The papal mediation related to the border dispute in the south is being prolonged more than is suitable. This statement has been made by Ambassador Enrique Bernstein, our country's special representative in the mediation process. In remarks made to the magazine NACIONAL he said that there is no doubt that the mediation is taking longer than is suitable and he explained that he had not expected it to go on for such a long time.

He recalled that the holy father made his intervention in the dispute when the two governments asked him to do so in January 1979 and delivered his proposal of a solution on 12 December last year. It was accepted by Chile, whereas the Argentine reply has not yet been given. International public opinion will make its judgment of this fact, our country's representative to the mediator indicated.

ENVOY TERMS PERUVIAN EFFORT A FRIENDLY GESTURE

PY261805 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Ecuadorean Ambassador to Peru Miguel Vasco Vasco said that the return of the bodies of two Ecuadorean soldiers by Peru is a friendly gesture. The two soldiers died during the border clashes between Peruvian and Ecuadorean troops in the Condor range. Vasco Vasco added that the remains of the Ecuadorean soldiers will be delivered on 30 November to the border between the two countries during a ceremony that will be attended by military delegations headed by representatives from the two foreign ministries.

FINANCE MINISTER CESAR ROBALINO RESIGNS

PA251224 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Cesar Robalino, finance and credit minister, resigned this afternoon. He said that, because of the political situation, he feels that the best thing to do is to leave President Oswaldo Hurtado free to choose another person to occupy his post in the cabinet. The following are some comments by Robalino: [Begin recording] The only suggestion I can make is that the government keep a tight fist. In fact, I would say very tight, if we are to deal with the country's financial situation. I feel that if we open our hand to the demands of all of the country's sectors, within 6 to 10 months the results would be terrible. It is not a finance minister's job to be a popular government official. This is a post that is full of conflict. You have to take criticism from all sectors on the government's economic policy. Many would like to think that this country is a paradise, but that is not possible. What we have to do is to try to improve conditions for the Ecuadoreans. [end recording]

New Finance, Health Ministers

PA260055 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] This morning the national secretary of public information announced the appointments of (Jaime Morillo Battle) as minister of finance and Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo as minister of public health. (Pablo Conchas) will be the new minister of social welfare. This was revealed by sources in the People, Change and Democracy Movement. (Chonchas) has been manager of the Ecuadorean Development Bank since its founding during President Roldos administration.

STUDENT GUNBATTLE AT UNIVERSITY CAMPUS GATES

PA252240 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] An intensive 25-minute gunfight occurred yesterday afternoon at the gates of the university campus, when groups of students who had organized a demonstration tried to return to the campus to dislodge the expelled students and their companions who have occupied the Law and Industrial Engineering School buildings since Tuesday evening. These students were expelled by the University Council when they were found guilty of promoting disorder and chaos. Called by the main university officials, the students began to gather near the old university building, while the rector, deputy rectors, deans, assistant deans and professors gathered inside. The assmebly of the university community began after the noon hour. The majority of the demonstrators dispersed when they heard the shots, however, the more determined advanced on the occupied buildings to evict the expelled students and arrived at the gates about 1400. These students were met with rifle fire and the ensuing gunbattle alarmed the neighboring residents. No casualties were reported. EL UNIVERSO published, on the front page, a photograph of one of the expelled students armed with a revolver and wearing a mask.

REPORT REVEALS DETAILS OF ALVAREZ' CONCLAVE TALK

PY251134 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1635 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Nov (TELAM) -- The president of Uruguay, Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, has announced that external factors are compelling his government to adjust its (present) development programs. The announcement by General Alvarez was made known yesterday at the governmental conclave which is being held at the seaside resort of Piriapolis, 100 km east of this capital city.

On this subject Alvarez pointed out that in the month of August, just prior to the assumption of the new government, we thought of carrying out a governmental conclave due to the necessity and the intention of achieving, with effort and imagination, the formation of a model that would consider all aspects of the national potential, and which would serve as an objective and an an element of reference during the 3 and 1/2 years which is the length of this government's mandate.

However, Alvarez continued, in the almost 100 days that have elapsed, the factors which influence the political, economic and social management, particularly those in foreign situations, have forced us to review our intentions of setting up a model for such a long period of time.

The president later referred to the adaptation of the resources the country has in order to continue working with a readiness or an attitude of safety without impairing, of course, our desire for growth.

Parallel to the declarations of President Alvarez, an official communique reported that the objectives for 1982 have already been determined, setting the economic, social and political form of management which will apply next year.

According to certain reports, the communique tries to prevent speculation in the economic field since it mentions the ratification of the economic policy outlined up to the present.

According to reports on yesterday's conclave, however, certain aspects were considered such as reform of the system of taxation, public expenditure, participation of the state in the economy and tariff and reimbursements policy.

Economy and Finance Minister Valentin Arismendi also gave a speech on the subject, ratifying the prevailing guidelines, although he stated that some operational plans will be subject to modifications. However, stated Arismendi, the essence of the present economic and financial policy will not be altered.

Last month the government determined the scale that will regulate the devaluation of the currency against the dollar until the middle of next year.

Yesterday the highest government officals examined certain aspects of the future bylaws that will permit the operation of political parties. They also studied the present situation and the prospects of the national security with reports from the Armed Forces Committee on Political Affairs (COMASPO) and from the Joint Chiefs of Staff (ESMACO), respectively, a report was given on the subject regarding achievements in the fight against subversion and the measures which have been established to prevent new terrorist outbreaks in the country, and the influence that the international situation may have on the future of Uruguay.

The conclave was resumed today and it examined subjects referred to farming, industry and foreign trade. All the resolutions which have been adopted and which will be enforced almost immedately will be made public at the closing session on Monday afternoon.

LEADERS MAP OUT POLITICAL, ECONOMIC COURSE

PY260133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1848 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Piriapolis, Uruguay, 25 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Gregorio Alvarez' government today ended 7 days of deliberations during a meeting which confirmed the plans for a return to democracy and an economic policy having liberal and monetarist characteristics. The meeting, the fifth of this kind devised since Congress was dissolved in 1973, approved some tariff and fiscal adjustments which were received with criticism by agricultural and industrial leaders.

However, the political sector made encouraging comments on the confirmation of a democratic normalization program prepared by the military as an alternative in view of the failure of another proposal made a year ago when the people rejected a referendum on a constitutional project proposed by the government.

The confirmed plan has three stages. The first stage includes the reactivation of political parties, which have been in recess for 8 years, through a statute that will regulate the activities of political parties which must elect their leaders in 1982. The basis of this statute was prepared by a military commission and delegations from the traditional parties, Colorado and Blanco, and the minority Civic Union, a conservative Catholic group. The Marxist and pro-Marxist parties -- outlawed at the beginning of the civil-military process -- will have no immediate participation in the future institutional order.

The second stage of the plan includes the writing of amendments to the constitution to allow the armed forces to participate in national security matters, something the politicians want to limit with precision. This matter will be discussed in 1983 but it was not specified if a constituent assembly chosen through elections or the formation of political-military work groups -- similar to the groups which approved the bases of the future law on political parties -- will be implemented.

The amendments will be submitted to a plebiscite in November 1984 in the last stage of the plan along with the national elections -- the first elections held in Uruguay to elect the president and members of congress in 13 years.

The future chief of state will replace General Alvarez, designated by the armed forces 4 months ago to head a 3 and 1/2 year transition government for democracy.

Regarding industry, an antidumping law was approved to encourage competition among Uruguayan producers in view of the low prices of imported articles. Measures were also approved to defend local labor, including a reduction of raw material import duties. The government also promised to reduce public expenditure to lessen the fiscal pressure on the taxpayers, but its application was not explained.

The main expectation of producers -- hope for an important devaluation of the Uruguayan currency to help exports -- was disappointed when the government announced that it will maintain its policy of strict control over the exchange rate. This peso-dollar policy implemented 3 years ago is the main tool of the anti-inflationary struggle advocated by the economic leadership.

The last part of the meetings, which brought together about 50 government officials in Piriapolis, 98 km east of Montevideo, discussed matters related to health, education, the administration of justice, foreign relations and labor. Regarding labor, it was announced today that the government will continue to fix mandatory wage increases for an undetermined period of time; it will support the formation of nonpolitical unions and will regulate the right to strike. Union activities were interrupted in 1973 when the government dissolved the powerful National Convention of Workers (CNT) which leaned toward communism.